

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013 – New Zealand Profile

<http://rag.oecd.org>

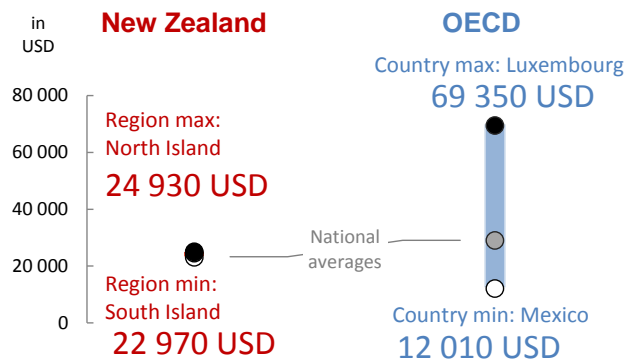
Did you know?

In 2012, New Zealand had the lowest regional disparities in GDP among OECD countries.

Investment carried out by sub-national governments in New Zealand was 1.7% of GDP in 2012.

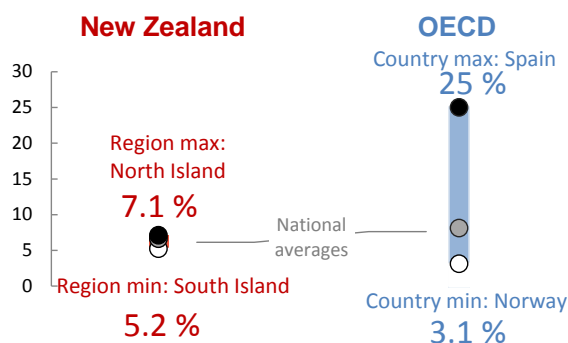
Regional dynamics

GDP per capita, 2010

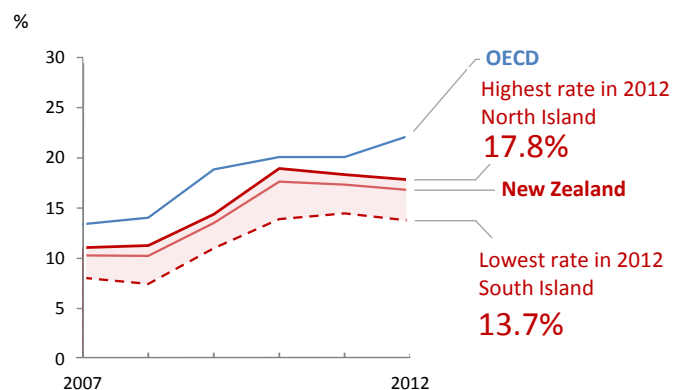


New Zealand had the lowest regional disparities in **GDP** per capita in OECD countries.

Unemployment rate, 2012



Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years old, 2007-12

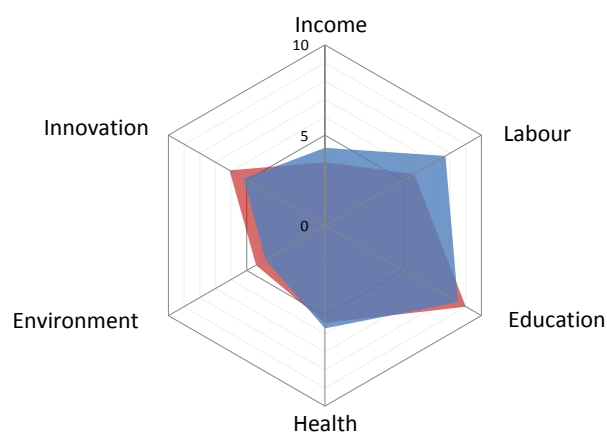


Since 2007, the **unemployment rate** has increased in both regions. In 2012, the highest unemployment rate was in North Island (7.1%). In 2012, the **youth unemployment rate** reached 17.8% in North Island and 13.7% in South Island.

Regional dynamics

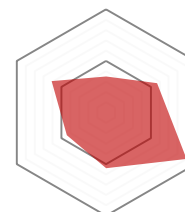


How do the richest and poorest regions fare on social and environmental dimensions?



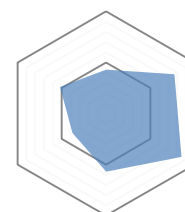
Highest GDP per capita region:

North Island



Lowest GDP per capita region:

South Island



How to read the graph: For each dimension, regions have been assigned values from 0 to 10 based on their rank among all OECD regions and on the latest available data: 10 is the best performance and 0 is the lowest. The OECD median region is equal to 5. The more the radar graph is covered, the better the performance of the region among OECD regions.

North Island and South Island fare better than the OECD median region for innovation, labour, education, and health; and below for income and environment.

Dimensions	Indicators	North Island	South Island	New Zealand	OECD average
Income	Household income per capita, 2010 (USD PPP per capita)	13 772	15 711	14 233	18 775
Labour	Unemployment rate, 2012 (%)	7.1	5.3	6.6	8.1
Education	Share of work force with tertiary education, 2012 (%)	38.3	36.2	37.8	28.4
Health	Life expectancy, 2006 (years)	80.3	80.6	81.0	79.8
Environment	CO ₂ per capita, 2008 (tonnes per person)	8.7	9.7	8.9	10.7
Innovation	No. of patents per million people, 2010	70.8	54.3	68.8	108.8

Source: OECD Regional database. Household disposable income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2005).

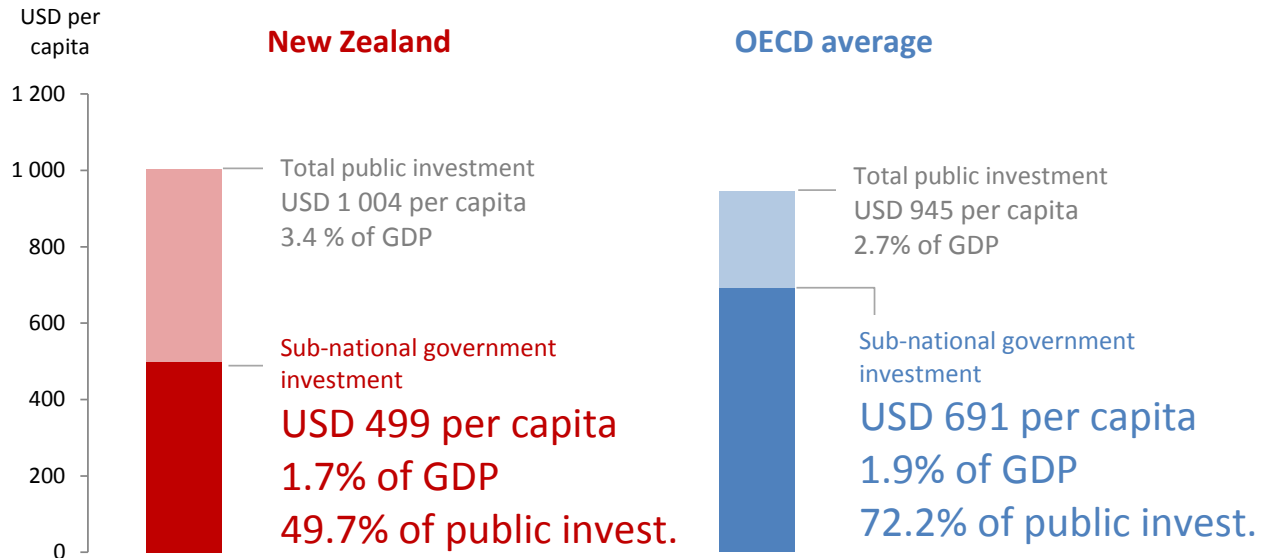
Note: OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of sub-national government; New Zealand is composed by 2 regions (Groups of regional councils).

Sub-national government finance



Sub-national governments have a key role in public investment

Sub-national government public investment per capita, 2010



In New Zealand **50%** of the **total public investment** was carried out by sub-national governments (SNG) compared to **72%** in the **OECD area**. SNG investment has decreased in New Zealand from **USD 515** per capita in 2007 to **USD 499** per capita in 2010.

Source: OECD National Accounts database.

OECD Regions at a Glance 2013

This edition of OECD Regions at a Glance shows how regions and cities contribute to national growth and the well-being of societies. It updates its regular set of region-by-region indicators, examining a wide range of policies and trends and identifying those regions that are outperforming or lagging behind in their country.

New to this edition:

- The role of OECD metropolitan areas in countries' development
- Recent trends in public investment, revenues and the debt of subnational governments

Consult this publication on line: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/reg_glance-2013-en

